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but also a serpulid worm tube, a half cocoanut shell, and a broken glass tube were appropriated. Ocypoda occurs here in two species, one of which lives and burrows in the sand, the other inland. Three grapsids are found; two Palæmonidæ, a Ligia, four Oniscidæ, and one of the Armadillidiidæ.

Recent Sporozoan Investigations.¹—This pamphlet, which is a revision and expansion of the articles published in the *Centralblatt für Bakteriologie* (Bde. XXVII and XXVIII), gives not only the most extensive, but also the fullest and most reliable, discussion of present knowledge on this group, which has been almost neglected until the appearance of recent studies on its structure and development. The chapters of Lühe's work take up the life history (1) of the Coccidia, (2) of the Hæmosporidia (malarial parasites), (3) of the Gregarinida, Myxosporidia, and the little-known groups of Microsporidia, Sarcosporidia, and Haplosporidia. The first two sections are particularly complete and satisfactory, and it is hard to find omissions, while the discussion of the various authors cited is admirably fair. The comparative table of terms used by different writers in describing the development of Coccidia will prove very useful in view of the entire lack of uniformity as to terms employed, — a defect so universal that even successive publications of the same investigator differ in terminology. Much would be gained by the adoption of a uniform set of terms as advocated by Lühe, but unfortunately the papers which have appeared since his have added to the confusion by making further changes.

The third chapter is the least satisfactory, probably, since the field covered by it is the least well known and is consequently most difficult to bring into relation with the other groups. Furthermore, the introduction of numerous additions to the original articles, in the form of lengthy footnotes and appendices, makes the treatise difficult to use at some points; and yet the gain in accuracy compensates for the slight lack of clearness.

In one point the work must be strongly criticised: the bibliographic methods employed are antiquated and cumbersome to an extent that interferes greatly with the clearness of the text. One may well wonder how the author could have done so well with such a confused system of reference, the same papers, *e.g.*, Labbé, "Sporozoa," being referred to in three different literature lists by as many different numbers.

¹ Lühe, M. *Ergebnisse der neueren Sporozoenforschung*. Jena, 1900.

Lühe is nevertheless to be congratulated on having produced the first manual on the entire group, and in having made it a well-balanced and useful treatise.

H. B. W.

Notes. — Under the name of *Causeries Scientifiques*, the Zoölogical Society of France began last year the publication of a series of lectures on various topics of scientific importance. Among the subjects treated thus far are "Vibratile Cilia," by P. Vignon; the "Tectibranch Mollusks," by J. Guiart; and "Coccidia and their Pathogenic Rôle," by R. Blanchard. While the method of treatment shows all the advantages given by the freedom of a lecture and the articles are very readable, they are not lacking in scientific accuracy.

Stiles and Hassall (*Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry* for 1899) have described carefully the mammalian lung fluke recorded previously from dog and cat in the United States and believed to be identical with the Asiatic lung fluke of man. The parasite is reported as frequent in the lungs of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati, and the authors are inclined to regard it as identical with the Asiatic form, and hence as a real menace to the health of man in this country as it is in Asia.

Braun has added to his previous studies on the trematodes two further articles. The first, on the trematodes of the chelonians (*Mittheil. Zool. Mus. Berlin*, Bd. II, 1901), deals with twenty-two species in detail, the large majority of which are new or poorly known forms. The second paper, on the trematodes of mammals (*Zool. Jahrb., Syst.*, Bd. XIV, 1901), discusses thirteen forms, chiefly also from the Berlin collection. Noteworthy is the demonstration of the specific difference between *Opisthorchis tenuicollis* Rud. and *O. felineus* Riv., which have recently been thrown together by a number of authors. The careful comparisons between related species instituted by Braun in these studies furnish the only hope for the clearing up of this much-confused territory.

Among the parasites from Lake Nyassa recently described by von Linstow (*Jenaische Zeitschr.*, Bd. LIII, p. 408), *Tenia africana* n. sp., from man, and *Moniezia amphibia* n. sp., from the hippopotamus, are noteworthy.

The embryonic development of Anoplocephala has been worked out in detail by Saint Remy (*Arch. Parasitol.*, Vol. III, p. 292), who has observed for the first time in this group the formation of polar corpuscles.